(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1482)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1773.

To SAMUEL CHASE *and* WILLIAM PACA, *Esqrs.*

——"*Erat utrique audaciâ par.*"
Ascon. Pædian. Arg. pro Milone.

GENTLEMEN,

I PROPOSE, as Warburton did by Bolingbroke, to take you "paragraph by paragraph, in "your native disorder, as you "lie; for, when a writer is "confused beyond redress, an "attempt to reduce his dis-"course to order becomes "suspicious, as the reader may "chance to fancy, that the "*obscurity*, as well as the *order* are of the answerer's "making."

The text from Eccles. was quoted merely to check a silly propensity, you seemed to be giving into of *dishonouring* the priesthood; and, to entice you, if possible, by an appeal to your *impressions of religion*, to do us justice. I had no inducement to *insinuate an opinion of a divine right to dues of any kind*; agreeing in this with the learned Selden, that "he, who talks of tithes, "without reference to positive human laws, makes "the object of his discourse, rather what he would "have it should be, than any thing that, indeed, is "at all. For if, in truth, they be jure divino, they "remain equally so, as well *after*, as *before* human "laws made touching them." And yet, gentlemen, had I not only *insinuated*, but asserted such an opinion, I believe I could produce arguments and authorities for it, which such smatterers as you are in this kind of reading, would find it difficult to refute. I could shew you acts of parliament, that do more than suppose it; I could shew you where Lord Coke expressly says, that TITHES are "*spiritual things, due jure divino*;" and, to name no more, I could shew, where even your master, BLACKSTONE allows, that "an honourable and com-"petent maintenance for the ministers of the gospel, "is, undoubtedly, *jure divino*."——Glad to have an occasion of engaging you once more in the perusal of your Bibles, I beg leave, in return for your obliging recommendation of the story of old Eli's sons to me, though perfectly inapplicable to the clergy of Maryland, to cite a text, *for the subject of your meditations*: "*Woe unto you also, ye lawyers, for, you lade men with "heavy burthens, grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves "touch not the burthens with one of your fingers.*"

I can easily believe, that you *do not see* any *incongruity* in the idea of an *established* church, without an *establishment* for the minister; but, I should be surprised, if every body else did not see it. It is this very circumstance, which, in a civil sense, distinguishes an *established* church from such churches as you speak of, whose ministers are maintained by voluntary contributions. In fact, both in legal and vulgar understanding, the word, *establishment* often signifies a *fixed allowance, income*, or *salary*: and, the definition which our own legislature has given of it, is the just one; "where "any certain *income*, or *revenue* is, by the laws of "this province, *established*, or enjoined to be raised or "paid to the minister, or person officiating therein," such church shall be deemed *an established church*. When therefore you boasted of your being friends to the *established church*, you either meant *such a church* as is here spoken of, and, therefore, were inconsistent with your practice (which, indeed, is a small thing with you) or, you made use of words, that you did not understand the meaning of. *The ministry of the apostles was NOT regularly established*: a fixed, local, stipendiary support, connected with the obligation of fixed, local, duties, was incompatible with the obligation they were under of travelling from country to country, to propagate the gospel. And yet, it is certain, that the primitive christians, whose example, in this respect, ye are as much bound to follow, as we are that of the apostles, gave even more than a tenth of their incomes. Even *the meek and humble Paul* declares, that *they, who preach the gospel, should live of the gospel*: they are the labourers of the state, and ought, by the state, to be maintained. "*Besides the positive precepts of the New Testament* (says "the liberal-minded Blackstone) *natural reason will tell "us, that, an order of men, who are separated from the "world, and excluded from other lucrative professions, for "the sake of the rest of mankind, have a right to be fur-"nished with the necessaries, conveniences, and moderate "enjoyments of life, at their expence; for whose sake, they "forego the usual means of providing them. Accordingly, "all municipal laws have provided a decent and liberal "maintenance for their national priests and clergy.*"

It was, however, kind in you to speak out; and to inform us, in time, of your ultimate aim to reduce us all, according to apostolical simplicity, to *a staff* and *a pair of shoes*: a scheme equally admirable for its wisdom, and its justice. Were it not, that you have taught the good people of this province, to many of whom I am an entire stranger, to consider me as an *oppressor*, and a *plunderer*; and that, therefore, I almost despair of persuading them to listen to the *still, small voice* of reason, when spoken by a man you have laboured to render obnoxious; though, surely, it is not more my duty, than it is my interest, to promote, if I can, their welfare, and this I think I do, when I shew them the true tendency of your schemes, and *the breadth* and *the depth* of your political capacity: were it not, I say, for this, I would entreat them to listen with caution to projects, which are to break down the sacred enclosures of private property: I would address them in the affectionate and pathetic words of the pious Mantuan bard,

"Heu, miseri cives, non hostem, inimicaque castra,
"——vestras spes uritis."——

The anabaptists in Germany began their claim of christian liberty, by attempts upon *tithes*, but soon fell also upon lay property. What followed, is well known to all who are conversant in ecclesiastical history. When, between 1645 and 1660, the publick establishment of religion, though not quite *subverted*, yet, by the encouragement given by Cromwell and his party to enthusiasts of every name, was rendered almost ineffectual, we see what were the consequences, from a petition then presented to parliament, preserved in Rushworth's collections. Numberless instances might be mentioned, to shew how tender the legislature has ever been of the property of the church: "the decay "of the revenues of holy church will, in the end, be "the overthrow of the service of God, and of his re-"ligion." Coke. "Render, says Montesquieu, the "ancient and necessary patrimony of the clergy invio-"lable: let it be fixed and eternal, like that body it-"self." I will not argue, that such violation would be sacrilege; but, I will remind you what law-givers of old would have thought of it: "Sacrum, sacrove "commendatum, qui dempserit rapseritque, parracida "esto," was one of the laws of the twelve tables. In the instructions which that unhappy, and ill-fated sovereign, Charles the first, gave to his commissioners at Uxbridge, are these remarkable words; "As for the "church's patrimony, I cannot suffer any diminution, "or alienation of it, being, without peradventure, "*sacrilege*, and likewise contrary to my coronation-"oath." Pious and just as this sentiment is, yet, coming from a real *church-man*, I am aware of the offence it may give your *whiggism*, and your *independency*: I will, therefore, rely rather on the authority of a writer, against whom this objection will not lie. "James "the second, says THE FIRST CITIZEN, by endea-"vouring to introduce arbitrary power, and to *sub-"vert the established church, justly deserved to be deposed "and banished.*" I cannot however but think it somewhat partial and hard, that the TYRANT should deserve deposition and banishment, for the very same thing, that has entitled you to *the applauses of your countrymen*.

A bewildered fanatic deserves our pity, if he cants about preaching *upon charity*; but, for men, who affect to be lettered, and lawyers too, to retail such stuff, is to insult the common sense of mankind; I hope, it will be thought sufficient for me to reply to it, in your own way; by recommending it to you, to follow the example of the good old Circian law of the Romans, which obliged their orators and advocates to plead, *gratis*.

I will not, *uncharitably*, stop to enquire how you were employed, whilst I, as you hint, was "engaged in a "profession, where the minutiæ of grammar consti-"tuted a principal part of the science:" you, certainly, were not employed in learning grammar. The matter now to be mentioned is, indeed, of but little moment, yet cannot well be omitted. I have *not* given "a larger idea under the words, *those members*, than "would have been warranted by the information I "had received, if true." Neither have I any where said, that I had heard, that only "*one* particular mem-"ber voted for the proclamation." The tale I swallowed, and which, you have already been told, I supposed to have been raised to prejudice *one* particular gentleman in his election, was, that *three* members had voted for the proclamation: a mistake easily accounted for, inasmuch as just that number voted against the address on the proclamation. If then, I may be allowed to know my own meaning, the latter relative, *those*, as well as the former, refers to *members*; and this is the only sense, that the context will justify. So that even now, after this laboured defence, politely recommended too by something like a kind of an as it were insinuation, that I had outraged truth, you still appear to be "utterly unacquainted with the first prin-"ciples of grammar."

Every new paragraph makes your inconsistencies but the more conspicuous, by your endeavours to disguise them. Admitting all you say, in justification of yourselves for the gross calumnies you threw out on the whole body of the clergy, to be true, what does it amount to, but that they have regularly, fairly, and honestly appealed to the laws of their country, to protect them in their contested claims? This is the sum of their offending, and for this only, have you stigmatized them, as *unjust* and *extortioners*, merely because they chuse rather to take their thirst in the *clear fountain* of the law of the land, than in the muddy stream of your opinion. Illiberal sarcasms, and stingless jests against the clergy, have long been characteristical of wildings and libertines; a repetition of them, therefore, from you, might have been expected. Take then the honour of being wretched imitators of some of the worst men, and worst writers, that have ever disgraced the world of letters. To slander an individual is bad enough, in all conscience; but, indiscriminately to calumniate an order of men, *a majority* of whom you have elsewhere acknowledged to be *worthy*, and whose usefulness considerably depends on the good opinion the people entertain of them, besides its absurdity and injustice, is to do an injury to the community at large. I am particularly shocked at this conduct in one of you, of whose character, this is not the least respectable part, that he is descended from a clergyman of the established church. Rude and boisterous as this man is, he cannot be quite callous to the workings of nature; and yet, unless he be, how could he suffer his name to be to papers pregnant with such affrontive abuse of the good man, to whom he owes—what little merit he has.

Your reflections on Mr. J——s, for having, in the *laudable exercise of his profession*, given me his opinion, which happens to be adverse to you, afford me but another proof, which I needed not, of the true aim and design of all your political manœuvres—which are, to carry your point, fairly perhaps, if you can, but, at any rate, to carry your point. Candid men, in pursuit of truth, would rejoice to embrace her, wherever found, and would thank even an enemy for pointing her out. To err is the lot of humanity; but to refuse to be set right, is the property only of folly, or something worse. Had this gentleman given me an opinion, as nugatory and insidious as those you gave to Mr. Barclay, he might, perhaps, have escaped your censure: his crime is, the having given me one a good deal to the purpose. Be this as it may, as the publick will not, I trust, expect it of me, that I can afford to carry on a controversy, by buying of opinions, I must, singly, maintain my ground as well as I can. And whether I have yet proved you to be in the wrong, or not, it is a satisfaction to me to recollect, that you have not proved yourselves to be in the right, and, indeed, that you never can, till you acknowledge the validity of the law of 1701-2. I desire no better authority for this assertion, than that of Mr. J——s, who hath fully demonstrated that, "unless the vestry "of St. Anne's have a power to act, in virtue of the "law of 1701-2, *they have no authority whatever.*" It is to be owned, indeed, you have *answered* this opinion: you can *answer* any thing; and, if you can but persuade the people to believe you right, as long as you are able to *answer*, as you have hitherto done, I pronounce you perfectly unanswerable.

In my review of your law-arguments, one or two were overlooked, which I will now attend to. To the observation, that "a claim to the forty per poll was "deducible from your principles of a custom," you reply, that it is not; such title having been destroyed by an "interruption of the right." In this point of law too, I think, you are mistaken. *The learned judge*, on whose authority you rely, got his learning here, as well as elsewhere, from that father of the law, old COKE: and had you but consulted him, in the place referred to by Blackstone's margin, he would have taught you what is meant by "*an interruption of the "right.*" "It is to be known, says COKE, that the "title being once gained by prescription or *custom*, "cannot be lost by *interruption* in the possession for ten "or twenty years, but by interruption in the right; "as if any man have had a rent or common by pre-"scription, unity of possession for *as high* and *perdura-"ble* an estate is an interruption in the right." So that you see, before you can, in this *learned judge*'s opinion, make out an *interruption in the right* to the forty per poll on your principles of custom, by the intervention of the inspection laws, you have to prove, that the thirty per poll of inspected tobacco given by these laws to the clergy, was of as *high and perdurable* a nature as the forty per poll, that is, not only of equal value, but of equal permanency.

There is something singular in the patience, with which you bear the attacks of anonymous writers. A CLIENT, PLAIN TRUTH, and A TRUE PATRIOT have, all of them, brought charges against you, which, I should think, men, jealous of their honour, could not easily put up with. Many people are of opinion, that your silence proceeds from a wish, that the law *restraining the ill practices of attornies*, were annihilated, that the people might (though indeed this seems needless) be still more in your power. The conjecture is plausible; and yet I, who have had no such proofs of your forbearance, though I have had pretty decisive proofs of something else, can account for it only by imagining, that you are heartily tired of these news-paper exhibitions, which, to be sure, are neither so easy, nor so safe, as it is to harangue to crowds, out of the reach of contradiction. Having a curiosity to see how you will acquit yourselves of the charges which, I think, these writers have not only brought, but proved against you, I am tempted to try to remove the objection of their being anonymous, by assuring you, that the author or authors of the pieces alluded to, will be ready to defend what they have said, either against Messieurs Chase and Paca, or *The Independent Whigs*, if those gentlemen be not too much engaged in preparing an answer to *Antilon*, which, it is to be hoped, will

make amends for its having been *kept back* so long, by its superior excellence, when it does come. Lest, however, even this should not be sufficient, let me have leave to propose to you a case, of no inconsiderable moment to the people of Maryland, to which this objection, at least, of its being anonymous cannot be made. "We have, in this province, *such a Thing* as "the lower house of assembly: how and when was "this Thing propagated?" By the act of assembly, 1716, Ch. XI. Under this law, and its supplements, the freemen of Maryland have elected their delegates, and these delegates, so elected, have, in their department, concurred in the framing of every law, that has since been enacted.—If the acts in 1715 be not in force, many important and valuable publick, as well as private, acts are lost, and infinite confusion in property must ensue. But what are all these, in comparison with the importance of the act before us, which, if null and void, invalidates every subsequent act, and leaves us lawless. And yet the acts of this session stand under the same predicament with the act of 1701-2. The writs of election issued in 1714, in the name of George the first, tested by Governor Hart. There was a *demise* in 1715. Notwithstanding which, the same delegates, without any fresh writ of election and summons, met the same Governor Hart in 1716, then acting under Lord Baltimore's commission. Quære. Are the acts of this session of assembly, laws or not?

I am, gentlemen, yours &c.

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

PARMA, *Jan.* 16.

THE last letters from Spain mention a dangerous revolution having happened at Madrid; but this wants further confirmation.

His Catholic Majesty has at last consented that the Jesuits shall be reduced to congregations, as the fathers of the oratory are.

WARSAW, *Jan.* 29. It is said that 18,000 Prussians, who were on the frontiers of Silesia, have received orders to approach the environs of this capital, with 24 pieces of cannon. They write from Warmia, that besides the 200,000 florins contribution already demanded by the Prussians, they exact 400,000 more. The inhabitants of Polish Prussia are ordered to transport their effects either to Koningsberg or Berlin, and this order is said even to comprehend the inhabitants of the provinces within the Prussian line.

LONDON, *Feb.* 1.

Last night a courier arrived at St. James's with some dispatches, said to be of the greatest importance, from the Lords of the Regency of the Electorate of Hanover.

Feb. 6. It is said that a new mode of granting lands in America is under consideration, which will be more advantageous to the crown than the present system; and that six-pence per acre will be demanded for the fee simple of all the lands which shall hereafter be parcelled out to applicants in this kingdom. It is further said, that no more American lands will be granted till the above measure is either adopted, or laid aside.

Feb. 9. Advices from Stockholm mention his Swedish Majesty's having publicly set forth his claims to the kingdom of Norway.

Feb. 11. We hear from Paris, that the King has taken a surprising turn; and seems at present to find his greatest pleasure in politics; he has quitted the bosom of Madam Barre for the cabinet; and, feeble as he is, never fails of assisting at all the councils. Some say that this is in consequence of the present disposition of the three powers, who are now about to make a division of the kingdom of Poland; and that, if possible, he is determined to frustrate their cruel and ambitious designs. For this purpose he is endeavouring to engage the Kings of Great-Britain and Spain to join him, and oppose those usurpers. A messenger is said to be arrived at the French Ambassador's in Great George-street from Paris, on the above important business. Should Great-Britain and Spain acquiesce to Lewis's scheme, which is not improbable, it is very likely we shall see Europe in arms in less than three months.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, January 29.

"A report is very prevalent here, that his Imperial Majesty, the Empress of Russia, and the Prussian Monarch, are to have an interview in a few months time, in order to settle their respective claims on Poland. Great hopes are formed from this meeting; it is expected that the miseries of that unfortunate kingdom will then find an end. It is said that the King of Poland will be taken under the protection of the Emperor."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, February 5.

"According to the last letters from Warsaw, the troops of the three powers concerned in the partition of Poland, continue to approach nearer and nearer towards that city. The Prussians are but seven miles from thence, and they have a large body of troops dispersed about Great Poland."

Some letters of good authority have been received at the Hague, intimating that the negociations at Bucharest advance so favourably, that there is no doubt of a peace being concluded between the Russians and Turks, before the expiration of the armistice.

Extract of a letter from Paris says, "We expect every day to hear the declarations of our court publicly in favour of the Porte. Several regiments are embarking at Toulon, which we are now certainly informed are designed for the Levant."

It is said a gentleman of great mercantile knowledge has prepared a plan, which is intended to be laid before the Parliament for the better and more lucrative commercial union of Great-Britain and her American Colonies.

The Industry, Savage, from Philadelphia to Drogheda, was lost on that coast the 17th ult. at night, and several of the hands perished.

Feb. 15. We hear it has been signified in our last dispatches to the Court of Versailles, relative to the behaviour of the French at Newfoundland, that from henceforth no French ships of war will be permitted to approach our American coasts within a certain distance, on pain of being on their seizure declared legal prizes. One small frigate will, it is said, be allowed them to superintend their fishery, but no more.

Feb. 17. The ten years truce, which our profound statesman, Lord North, from his wonderful knowledge, sagacity and penetration into the affairs and intentions of the powers of Europe, lately promised us, will, there is too much reason to apprehend, be broken before ten months more are expired. The storm is gathering so thick and fast, that it must soon break over our heads. The northern powers, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, are encreasing their forces so rapidly, as plainly shews a war is not far off; and should a war commence between those Princes, England must be drawn into the quarrel, let our pacific minister do what he can. The powers, who have parcelled out Poland, amongst themselves, will most probably soon go together by the ears about the division of the bear's skin. The peace between the Turks and Russians is, by no means, in that forwardness as we have been made to believe; on the contrary, it is certain, that the Grand Signior is taking every method of augmenting his army, and that a very great number of French officers have lately engaged in his service; and in Spain there are such great military preparations making, as declare that crown to be on the very eve of denouncing war. Let any man consider these circumstances, and say, whether Lord North's assurance of ten years peace is likely to be fulfilled? Indeed it may be said, that Lord North's prophetic declaration hath already been broken, for this kingdom hath actually begun a war with the poor innocent Caribbs at the island of St. Vincent; and though such a pitiful, cruel and shameful war may be ridiculed and looked upon as nothing at all, yet it will probably cost this nation some thousand lives, and a million of money.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, February 14.

"On Friday the news arrived here of the addition of two shillings being granted to the half-pay of the captains of men of war, on which occasion the bells were immediately set ringing, and the captains met at the George inn, where they had a most elegant dinner on account of the joyful news."

Feb. 20. Yesterday Mr. Fuller, according to order, brought in a bill to remedy the abuses arising from foreigners becoming part-owners in vessels trading to Asia, Africa, and America, which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

St. James's, Feb. 25. Last night the ceremony of christening of the young prince was performed in the great council chamber by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. His Royal Highness was named Augustus Frederick.

Feb. 27. Mr. Mackworth reported his motion of Wednesday, relative to an act which, by its present construction, prevents the hats imported from Great-Britain into any of his Majesty's American colonies, being sent to any other from the place where they were first landed. He said he had closely enquired into the necessity of what he now intended to propose; and was more and more convinced of its propriety; that the principal persons concerned in that manufacture had been consulted; and that if the house would agree to appoint a committee, the principal manufacturers in that branch had already consented to attend, in order to prove to the committee, the imminent inconveniencies that must accrue to the trade in general, if the act adverted to was not amended, or properly explained. A committee was accordingly appointed to explain and amend an act of the 6th of present Majesty, a clause in which prohibits the sending of hats from one colony in America to another; and Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Trecothick, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Prescot, and Mr. Rose Fuller, were accordingly appointed of the said committee.

Great damage was done to the shipping in the Thames on Thursday night and yesterday morning by the high winds: from Greenwich to London bridge but few ships escaped; some were dismasted, others lost their bowsprits and rudders, several corn vessels and colliers were sunk, the greatest part driven from their moorings were forced against each other, and much damaged, many were drove on shore, but it is hoped they will be got off. We hear some lives were lost in endeavouring to secure the ships at their moorings. Many small boats were dashed to pieces by the ships being driven upon them as they lay at the landing-places. Among the ships driven on shore, are the following, viz. the Heart of Oak, Capt. Gunn, from South-Carolina; the Lunn and Lloyd, Capt. Nicks, from Virginia; the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence; the Duchess of Gordon, Capt. Wynn, in the New-York trade; the Anna Maria, Capt. Pringle; and the Granada Planter, Capt. Robertson, both in the West-India trade.

March 1. Expresses are come from Germany of a very serious nature: the King of Prussia is in motion, and has publickly declared his inclinations towards Hanover.

Orders are sent to Woolwich for a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery to be in readiness to embark for North-America, to relieve a party of the said regiment on that station.

March 2. By authentic letters from Turin, which arrived yesterday, we are assured of the death of Charles-Emmanuel III. King of Sardinia and Duke of Savoy, who departed this life about ten days since in the seventy second year of his age. He was the celebrated victor Amadeus, and acceded to the throne, upon the resignation of his father, in Sept. 1730.

Letters of Jan. 31, 1773, from Capt. Briscoe, of the Acorn, to his owners at Liverpool, mention, that she sailed from Carolina, Dec. 11, and on the 25th met with a violent gale; on the 26th, at five in the morning, a high sea washed overboard Robert Gibson, of Portyferry; Jan. 17, 1773, in the evening, made the land on the west of Ireland, in a severe gale, with a very high sea, hail and snow, wind S. by W. and S. S. W. being imbayed, was drove on the rocks in Ballydonegan bay, about three in the morning, and at day-light was surrounded by a thousand of the people out of the mountains, who in less than six hours destroyed both vessel and cargo, nor would suffer the crew to save a single necessary, and even threatened the lives of those who complained; one boy went overboard and was lost. The crew, after staying till she was destroyed, without being able to save any thing, begged their way to Cork, where they remain all well, expecting a passage home.

Lord Bellamont is relapsed, and so dangerously ill that it is feared he cannot recover.

March 4. A report prevails that a British squadron, consisting of six ships of the line and two frigates, will make its appearance in the Baltic before the first of June.

March 5. A person just arrived from Holland says, there is great talk there of sending out 4000 land forces with all expedition to reinforce the Dutch colony of Surinam.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 29.

We are informed that his Excellency Robert Eden, Esq; our late Governor, has received a new commission under the Right Honourable Henry Harford, Esq; appointing and continuing him Governor of this Province.

We are also further informed that his Excellency has this Day issued Proclamations to the several Counties, notifying his appointment, and declaring the General Assembly to be dissolved.—New commissions are also issued to the provincial magistrates, the several county Justices and Sheriffs.

It is said that writs of election also are issued and that a new assembly will be convened as early as possible.

On Saturday last Capt. Christie arrived in Patuxent and Capt. Greig in Patowmack, both from London; and on Tuesday the Annapolis, Capt. Eden, came into this Harbour from the same Port.

Upper-Marlborough, April 26, 1773.

HAVING applied by myself, and others, more than seven years to Mr. S. West for his account against me, but all without it's desired effect, and being not only desirous of paying my just debts, but of recovering what may be justly due to me, without going into a court of justice, for law is not my element any more than physic, though it may be of other folks. I cannot conceive why my request, which I think both fair and like a merchant (though I may be wrong) should be refused me. I ask not said West to give himself the trouble to write any thing about the matter, any farther than to state said account just as it should be. There is no occasion for any QUERIES, it is a very disagreeable task for me to be calling upon the above West, in this *publick* manner, to furnish me with his accounts for sundry dealings with him since the year 1760, in order to have a fair and final settlement, Mr. West, every body knows, for I will venture to say no creature is more thoroughly known than Mr. West, will not plead want of capacity. I am particularly urged to press Mr. West to come to a settlement, in consideration of my having a young and numerous family, which I would not choose to leave involved in those distresses that too commonly attend the making up estates, What then can Mr. West, I ask both him, and the impartial world, mean or intend by refusing to settle his just accounts with

JUDSON COOLIDGE?

April 14, 1773.

To be sold by way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the first day of June next, at the house of Joseph Belt, in George Town, to begin about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ABOUT three hundred acres of land, lying just below Rock-Creek church, a remarkable pleasant situation and very convenient to trade, being within three miles of George-Town, and four off Bladensburgh; there are four plantations on the land, rented from year to year—There will be also sold between ninety and a hundred acres of land, on Rock-Creek, about four miles from George-Town, whereon is a good mill seat, as also a very fine mill seat on Capt. John's run, and two very valuable lots in the addition to George-Town; any time that may be thought convenient will be given the purchasers for one half the money, on giving bond with security and paying interest, to

w3 JAMES WHITE.

April 14. 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to leave this province the next ensuing summer; all persons indebted to him, are desired with all convenient speed, to come and pay their respective ballances, and they that have any demands against him, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, and they shall be immediately paid, by

w2 DAVID WOOD.

Baltimore, April 26, 1773.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, junr. has a large aſſortment of dry goods, alſo genuine Madeira wine of New-York quality, beſt bar iron, and barrelled pork, all of which he will ſell on reaſonable terms. 6w

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April 26, 1773.

WHEREAS I did in an advertiſement in the Maryland Gazette, aſſert that I was of opinion that Mr. John Iiams, junr. was the cauſe of my ſervant running away, and taking with him my ſaddle horſe. This is to give notice, that the ſaid John Iiams is again returned, and that I am fully ſatisfied that he was not in any degree whatever inſtrumental to the ſaid ſervant running away, and that I am very ſorry that I was ſo precipitate in aſſerting a thing of that nature, when it does not appear that there is the leaſt cauſe for ſuſpicion.

THOMAS ELLIOTT.

Bladenſburg, April 28, 1773.

Wanted on Charter immediately for Maderia and Weſt-Indies,

A VESSEL of about 3000 buſhels burthen, free bottom of Maryland, to load in the Eaſtern branch of Patowmack.

w3 WILLIAM SYDEBOTHAM.

April 26, 1773.

A CERTAIN Richard Flemming, a native of Ireland, and by trade a weaver, about five feet nine or ten inches high, well ſet, long dark curled hair, brown complexion, ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, but has a ſmall ſcar on his noſe, down look, and has remarkable ſmall eyes; he has a fleſh mark on his right wriſt nearly the colour of claret, and has very bad ſore legs, but the right leg the worſt; wears a lightiſh cloth coat about half wore, a wilton jacket that has been turned, and lined with fine Shaloon, leather Breeches, mixed blue and white ſtockings, over which he wears brown knit leggings, old ſhoes, and wears a grayiſh ſurtout coat about half wore, and a ſmall country made hat with white lining; came and lived with the ſubſcriber in Baltimore county, from December until the twenty-ninth of March laſt, as a weaver, and then pretending buſineſs at Charles-Town, in Cæcil county, borrowed to ride there a ſaddle, bridle, and a bay horſe, about fifteen hands high, paces well and trots, uſed to the draught, has a ſnip and ſmall ſtar in his face, branded on the near buttock with G C but not very plain, on the upper part of the neck, under where the collar has wore is ſome white hairs, and his tail has alſo white hairs in it, and what is moſt remarkable has no under bridle teeth; but the ſaid Richard Flemming, not returning to the time propoſed, cauſed ſuſpicion in the ſubſcriber who purſued him, but found he had altered his rout, and inſtead of going to Charles-Town, took through York county, and it's expected has either gone to the back ſettlements, or turned off towards Virginia or Carolina. Whoever apprehends ſaid Flemming, and ſecures him in any jail, that the ſaid horſe may be got again or damages recovered for him, ſhall receive five pounds reward, or three pounds for ſecuring the ſaid horſe that the ſubſcriber may obtain him again. GEORGE CHAUNCEY.

Benedict, April, 27, 1773.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber a black mare, about twelve or thirteen hands high, branded on one of her ſhoulders G M hanging mane, a ſwitch tail, it is imagined ſhe was carried off by a negro fellow, named Will, belonging to Mary Anderſon, near Benedict, who has been run away about two months. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and contrives her to the ſubſcriber living in Benedict, or Mr. Peter Campbell, merchant in Piſcataway, ſhall have forty ſhillings currency reward.

4w ROBERT YOUNG.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Mulliken, on the fork of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel county, a ſtray ſmall gray mare, about 12 hands high, and 8 or 9 years of age, trots and gallops, without any perceivable brand.

The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges. w3

Anne-Arundel county, April 16, 1773.

To be rented, and may be entered on immediately,

A VERY good ſtore-houſe, three rooms below and a brick cellar, ſituated at Pig point on Patuxent river. For terms apply to

SAMUEL LANE, near Pig-point.

ALL perſons having accounts and debts with Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, of more than one year ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and as their partnerſhip is now at an end, it is requeſted that their cuſtomers who have accounts of an early date will call and cloſe them, when convenient, which will ſave a great deal of trouble to *Their much obliged,*

And very humble ſervant,

tf THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

N. B. Thomas Harwood, jun. intends to import goods, and the buſineſs will then be carried on by Thomas and Benjamin Harwood, who will gladly ſerve all that may incline to favour them with their cuſtom.

THE ſubſcriber hereby takes this method of informing his old acquaintance, and the publick in general, that he now keeps the Kings Arms Tavern on Corn-hill, in Annapolis, between the ſtadt-houſe and the dock; and as his houſe is very convenient for the reception of gentlemen travellers and others, and he having furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of liquors and other accommodations for that purpoſe, hopes to merit the approbation of all who may think proper to favour him with their company. He alſo keeps the beſt timothy and clover hay, oats, &c.

tf BERIAH MAYBURY.

N. B. Any gentlemen, ſuch as jurymen or any others, having buſineſs in Annapolis ſo as to be detained more than a day or two, he boards by the day if they think proper; he takes yearly boarders alſo on the moſt eaſy terms. He has for ſale a ſloop of about thirty tons burthen, well rigged with a new ſuit of ſails, which he will ſell cheap for caſh or ſhort credit.——He has likewiſe for ſale, a compleat ſet of well ſeaſoned ſhip blocks, and a handſome figure head for a ſhip.—He continues to keep a boat and hands as uſual, and has a negro pilot very capable of conducting a ſhip to and from any part of the bay.

THIS is to give publick notice that the buſineſs of the cuſtom houſe of South Patowmack was diſcontinued at Lee Hall (where the office has been kept for many years) on friday the 29th january, 1773, and the cuſtom-houſe books and papers are removed to Homony Hall, the ſeat of the late Col. James Steptoe, which is on the river, and is the ſecond houſe above Sandy Point; the office is there opened for the diſpatch of publick buſineſs.

3w JOSEPH LANE, Deputy Collector,
GILBERT CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Capt. Henry Morgan, late of Baltimore county, in Maryland, deceaſed, either by bills, bonds, proteſted bills of exchange, notes of hand, accounts, or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to call and pay the ſame, or give ſecurity for the payments, on or before the firſt day of june next, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without further notice or reſpect of perſons; and all perſons who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in regularly atteſted that they be adjuſted and paid, by

w6 ALEX. M'MECHAN, & JAMES MORGAN, } Adminiſtrators.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the head of Patapſco river, in Baltimore County, on the 9th of march laſt, an Engliſh convict ſervant man named Joſeph Manyfold, a luſty well ſet fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, wears his own ſhort dark hair which curls a little, his right ear is ſplit, and has a ſcar on his throat which I believe to be cut by himſelf. Had on, an oſnabrig ſhirt, an old felt hat, and ſtrong ſhoes with iron plates to the heels; the other part of his dreſs is country made white kerſey. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive, if ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if thirty miles fifty ſhillings, and if out of the province five pounds including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

w3 SAMUEL NORWOOD.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Allanſon Ford, a ſtray black mare, about 12 hands high, with a bright bay mare colt with a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, the mare has no perceivable brand, has a few white hairs on her forehead and appears to be about four or five years old. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges. w3

Baltimore, April 13, 1773.

AS I purpoſe to embark for England either in the fall of the preſent or ſpring of next year, I deſire all perſons who yet owe me money for dealings with Hudſon and Thompſon, and thoſe whoſe accounts are due for goods bought from myſelf, to come without delay and pay me their reſpective balances; which only will prevent their being ſued to the next ſeptember provincial or november county courts.

I have now on hand about £. 3500 coſt of well laid in and aſſorted dry goods, which I will ſell at a very low rate all together or in parcels, and will make the payments convenient to the purchaſers.

tf HENRY THOMSON.

He has alſo for ſale a few pipes of excellent Madeira bill wine, imported by himſelf, a quantity of Virginia pork in barrels, and a ſchooner of about 16 or 1800, and another of 1000 buſhels burthen.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Annapolis, on thurſday the 8th inſtant, a mulatto boy who calls himſelf George Moſley, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a down look and ſtoops a little: He had on and took with him, a halfthick jacket, and one of flannel, black and white mix'd woollen ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, new trouſers, check ſhirt, and a coarſe felt hat. Whoever ſecures and delivers him to me ſhall have forty ſhillings reward, paid by me.

w3 ANNE GAITHER.

Prince-George's County, March 12, 1773.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

To be run for, on Tueſday the Third Day of June next,

A PURSE of Forty Pounds Currency, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, *viz.* Four Years old, 7 Stone; Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 8 Stone 7 Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles each.

On Wedneſday the Second, a give and take Purſe of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day excepted) a Horſe Fourteen Hands high to carry 8 Stone, and riſe and fall agreeable to the Rules of Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thurſday the Third, a Purſe of Ten Pounds to be run for, Four Years old Colts and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 109 Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning Horſe, &c. of the Firſt and Second Days excepted).

The Horſes &c. winning Two clear Heats any of the above Days, ſhall be entitled to the Purſe for which he ſtarts. The Horſes for the Firſt Days Purſe to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr. *John Dorſett*, and Mr. *John Rees*, before Twelve o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance, Subſcribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Subſcribers as above, Ten Shillings, Non-Subſcribers, Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subſcribers as above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subſcribers Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Poſt each Day. The Horſes &c. for the Second Day to be meaſured and entered by the above Perſons, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Forenoon, and thoſe for the Colts Purſe on Tueſday alſo. Certificates of the Ages of the ſeveral Horſes, Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when entered. The Winner the Firſt Day to pay Twenty Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five Shillings for the Uſe of Weights and Scales; to ſtart preciſely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges will be appointed to determine all Diſputes that may ariſe.

N. B. Three reputed running Horſes to ſtart each Day or no Race.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

for raiſing 1350 Dollars, for repairing the Road from *Connelloway* to *The winding Ridge*.

Number of Prizes.		Dollars.			Dollars.
1	of	300	is		300
3	of	100	are		300
6	of	50	are		300
51	of	20	are		300
30	of	10	are		300
60	of	5	are		300
75	of	4	are		300
850	of	3	are		2550
1040 Prizes			are		4650
1960 Blanks			gain		1350
3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to					6000

BY the above Scheme there are not Two Blanks to a Prize, and the Prizes ſubject to no Deduction; and as there are many of them very valuable, it is not doubted but the Tickets will very ſoon be diſpoſed of, eſpecially as a great Number of them are already engaged.

The Drawing to begin at *Hagar's-Town*, on Tueſday the Third Day of *Auguſt* next if full, or ſooner if ſooner full, in the Preſence of Three Managers at leaſt, and as many of the Adventurers as chooſe to attend.

The Managers are, Meſſ. *Thomas Criſſop*, *Michael Criſſop*, *James Wood*, *Jonathan Hagar*, *John Swan*, *James Caldwell*, *John Caldwell*, and *Richard Yeates*.

A Liſt of Prizes will be publiſhed in the *Maryland* Gazette, which will be ready to be paid in One Month after the Drawing. Thoſe not demanded within Six Months will be deemed as generouſly given towards repairing the aforeſaid Road.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

April 6, 1773.

THE Subſcriber gives this publick Notice to all Gentlemen, particularly his old Acquaintance, that he now lives in the Houſe where Mr. *John Brewer* lately lived, near the Head of the Dock in the City of *Annapolis*; where he keeps wet and dry Goods for Sale. He hath alſo provided himſelf with every Neceſſary for the Reception of Gentlemen in private Lodgings; thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Company may depend on the beſt Treatment, as it ſhall be his conſtant Endeavour to pleaſe, and their Horſes will be taken Care of. He would at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Buſineſs, that lies in his Power, for his Friends, as they ſhall think proper to communicate to him by Letter, in the beſt Manner he is able.

THOMAS HINCKS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling Houſes and Lots belonging to the late *John Morton Jordan*, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated on the Bank of *Severn* River in the City of *Annapolis*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Houſes and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to their moſt obedient humble Servant,

REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

Elk-Ridge, December 18, 1772.

ANY Perſon that can come well recommended for his Care, Induſtry, Sobriety and Skill in the Tanning and Currying Buſineſs, will be put in Poſſeſſion of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a very good Neighbourhood for that Buſineſs, and where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark. The Yard will be let either with or without a young Negro Fellow, as an Aſſiſtant to the Maſter Workman; and as I intend erecting a Saw mill adjoining the ſaid Yard early the enſuing Spring, the Tanner may have the Advantage of the Sawduſt ariſing from ſome particular Sorts of Wood, which I am perſuaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Buſineſs. For Terms apply to

10 X H. RIDGELY

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.

JOSHUA COLLINS,

Muſical Inſtrument-maker and Turner from MANCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has commenced the ſaid Branches of Buſineſs, at Meſſrs. *Shaw* and *Chiſholm*'s Cabinet Shop; where all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the compleateſt Manner; alſo German and common Flutes, Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all Sorts of Muſical Inſtruments repaired, Harpſicords, Forte Pianos, or any ſtringed Inſtruments put in tune. He has opened an Evening School for Muſick, at Mr. *John Hepburn*'s, where he teaches the moſt modern and approved Methods of playing the German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Baſſoon, &c. Having been educated in that Science, under the Care of ſome of the greateſt Maſters in *England*. Thoſe whom it may pleaſe to encourage the Subſcriber may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable Terms; and ſuch Gentlemen as cannot attend his Evening School may be waited on in the Day Time at their own Apartments,

By their very humble Servant,

w4 JOSHUA COLLINS.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceaſed, did by his laſt will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 14th Day of *March* laſt paſt, order and direct ſundry Lands to be ſold, *viz.* a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; alſo a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick* County, near *Simpſon*'s Tavern, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thouſand Four Hundred Acres. The ſaid Land is well adapted to farming, and will be ſold on the 29th Day of *June* next, in ſmall Parcels, or in any Manner that may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers;—Alſo Two Thirds of about Seven Thouſand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling-Houſe, and ſundry Out-Houſes, with a good Griſt-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be expoſed to ſale on the 20th Day of *July* following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
tf MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.
ELEANOR DORSEY }

N. B. All Perſons having juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,

Have juſt opened Shop, oppoſite Mr. Ghiſelin's, *in* Weſt-Street, Annapolis,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neateſt and moſt approved Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Wotk done with the greateſt Punctuality and Exactneſs, as they will execute all the Work themſelves without employing any other Perſon, and engage their Work for one Year: They will alſo ſupply any Perſon with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in *London*.

Annapolis, April 5, 1773.

BROKE Jail, in the Night of the 4th Inſtant, *Timothy Ragan*, committed for Horſe-ſtealing; the ſaid *Ragan* is about 20 Years of Age, about Six Feet high, of a fair Complexion: Had on when he made his Eſcape a blue Coat and Waiſtcoat of the ſame, Country made Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings and Country made Shoes. *Francis Sellars*, committed on Suſpicion of Felony: Had on when he made his Eſcape a brown Cloth Coat, Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, all very much worn. The ſaid *Sellars* is about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, with black ſtraight Hair. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid *Ragan* and *Sellars*, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive Five Pounds Reward, or Fifty Shillings for either of them.

WILLIAM NOKE,
Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County.

Now ready for the Preſs,

And to be printed by Subſcription, in one large Octavo Volume, containing about Three Hundred Folios.

(Price Ten Shillings)

FOR

Mr.

County.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND.

TOGETHER

With plain and ſufficient Directions for Teſtators to form, and Executors to perform their Wills and Teſtaments; for Adminiſtrators to compleat their Adminiſtration, and for every Perſon any Way concerned in deceaſed Perſons Eſtates, to proceed therein with ſafety to themſelves and others,

BY

ELIE VALLETTE,

Regiſter of the PREROGATIVE COURT, of the PROVINCE aforeſaid.

PROPOSALS.

The above will be put to the Preſs on the Firſt Day of *May* next, by which Time, it is apprehended, the Subſcription will be compleated. Every Subſcriber ſhall have his Name and Title printed in the Title Page, in a Label adapted for that Purpoſe, as in the above Scheme, provided their Signature come timely to Hand.

All Endeavours ſhall be uſed to procure a Bookbinder, in which Caſe the Volume ſhall be neatly bound in Calf, gilt, and lettered, for which an additional Half-Crown will be demanded at the Delivery of the Book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in (*and Money received, if tendered*) by the ſeveral Deputy Commiſſaries in each reſpective County of this Province, as alſo,

At *Oxford*, by Mr. *Charles Cruikſhank*.
At *Bladenſburg*, by Mr. *Richard Henderſon*.
At *Upper-Marlborough*, by *Ralph Forſter*, Eſq;
At *Lower-Marlborough*, by Mr. *Thomas Jones*.
At *Elk-Ridge*, by Mr. *John Dorſey*, Merchant.
At *George-Town*, by Mr. *Robert Peters*.
At *Cambridge*, in the County Clerk's Office.

And at *Annapolis*, by Mrs. *Howard*, at the Coffee-Houſe; Meſſrs. *Williams* and Co. and Mr. *M'Hard*, at the Dock; Mr. *Cornelius Garretſon*, Mr. *Robert Johnſon*, and at the Printing Office.

March 16, 1773.

THE Subſcriber gives this publick Notice to all his former good Cuſtomers, and to other Gentlemen, that he now lives in the Houſe where Mr. *William Hutchings* lately dwelt, near the Head of the Dock, in the City of *Annapolis*, that he hath provided himſelf with every Neceſſary for the Reception of Gentlemen in the Tavern Way. Thoſe Gentlemen who are pleaſed to favour him with their kind Cuſtom may depend on the beſt Treatment, as it ſhall be my conſtant Endeavour to pleaſe. I ſhould at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Buſineſs for my Cuſtomers, as they think proper to communicate to me, in the beſt Manner I can.

I am the Publick's moſt obliged humble Servant,

2m HENRY GASSAWAY.

N. B. I have a very careful Overſeer at my Farm, within a Mile of Town, that underſtands the Management of Horſes, if Gentlemen chooſe to ſend their Horſes to paſture they ſhall be taken Care of agreeable to their Orders; there is a fine large Paſture well fenced in, a good Stable, and other Conveniences, that Gentlemen may have them provided for in the beſt Manner; all Care ſhall be taken that they do not get away. If they ſhould I will not ſee them forth coming. H. G.

Baltimore, March 24, 1773.

THE Subſcribers give this publick Notice, that they have begun to inoculate, and will continue till the 10th of *July*. Thoſe that chuſe to come are requeſted to give timely Notice, that proper Accommodations may be provided for their Reception.

1m HENRY STEVENSON, JOHN COULTER

March 22, 1773.

To be ſold by the Subſcribers at publick Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, on Thurſday July *1ſt next,*

THE Lot and Houſe in *George-Town*, wherein Doctor *Carnie* formerly lived, for Cash or ſhort Credit.

ADAM STEUART,
w6 WILLIAM DEAKINS, junr.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to Meſſ. *John Jamieſon* and Son, for Dealings with their *Port-Tobacco*, *Newport*, and *Piſcata* Stores, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

10w GEORGE GRAY.

JOHN FINLATER and Co.

Late from Europe, *Wheelwrights, oppoſite the new Buildings on the Dock,*

TAKE the Liberty of acquainting the Publick, that they propoſe carrying on the various Branches of the Buſineſs, ſuch as Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds for Coaches, Berlins, Poſt-Chariots, Curricles, Sulkies, and ſingle Horſe Chaiſes; alſo Waggons, Carts, Ploughs, and Harrows, on the neateſt Conſtruction; likewiſe Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds painted and varniſhed in the beſt Manner.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honour them with their Commands may be aſſured, that a ſpeedy Execution of their Work and Attention to Buſineſs will entitle them to their Favours, and in ſome Meaſure recommend them to the Encouragement of the Publick; and they pledge their Honour that for Neatneſs and Elegance, they flatter themſelves, they are able to excel any of the Buſineſs ever arrived in *Annapolis*. w6

By Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Captain William Richardſon, *for the Benefit of his Creditors,*

To be ſold on Wedneſday the 25th of Auguſt *next, by publick Sale, at the Houſe of Mrs.* Chilton, *in* Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable and well known Tract of Land called *Colrain*, ſaid to contain near 800 Acres, though only patented for 602 Acres. There are about 100 Acres cleared, being the pooreſt Part of the Land, whereon is built, a framed Dwelling-Houſe, 30 by 20 Feet, with Brick Chimnies, having Two Rooms below and Three above, a Kitchen, Meat-Houſe, Milk-Houſe on a Spring, Hen-Houſe, Corn-Houſe, Stables and Barn, and an exceeding good Apple Orchard, about 40 Acres of Meadow are cleared, and under middling Fence; Part whereof is embanked Marſh, the Reſt white Oak Bottom, and upwards of 100 Acres more may be made. This Land abounds with Locuſt, Maple, Hickory, red and white Oak, and is conveniently ſituated in *Baltimore* County, upon *Buſh* River, 4 Miles from *Buſh-Town* and *Joppa*, and 22 from *Baltimore-Town*. There is a good Fiſhery, particularly of Herrings in the Seaſon, and plenty of wild Fowl. It is ſuppoſed to contain plenty of Iron Oar, from the Appearances, is convenient to many Furnaces, and hath a good Landing. Twelve Months Credit will be given to the Purchaſer, and if any inclinable to purchaſe privately, they may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *James Chriſtie*, Merchant, in *Baltimore-Town*; and Capt. *William Richardſon* will attend on the Premiſes to ſhow the Land.

PATRICK TONRY,

TAKES this Method to inform the Publick, that he has opened Tavern in a neat commodious Houſe for that purpoſe, ſituated in *Eaſt-Street*, a few Doors below Mr. *James Brice*'s new Houſe, being near and very convenient to the Dock; and as he has provided himſelf with a good Stock of Liquors, and Accommodations for Travellers, as alſo good Stabling and Provender for Horſes, thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their company may depend on his utmoſt Endeavours to give them Satisfaction.

Said *Tonry* propoſes alſo, for the Convenience of Travellers betwixt *Annapolis* and *Baltimore-Town*, to erect Two Carriages, to begin the Second Week in *March* inſt. to carry Paſſengers to and from ſaid Town, in the following Manner, viz. To ſet out One Carriage from his ſaid Houſe, on every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, preciſely at Half after Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will ſtop One Hour at Mr. *Charles Dodd*'s about Half Way to *Baltimore*, and from thence proceed to Capt. *Limes*'s in *Baltimore-Town*; and return from ſaid *Limes*'s for *Annapolis* every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock, will wait for any Paſſengers to breakfaſt at Mr. *Kelſo*'s Tavern at the Ferry, and to dine at Mr. *Foſtell*'s, where *John M'Donall* lately lived, and from thence to ſaid *Tonry*'s Houſe in *Annapolis*; where, as alſo at Capt. *Limes*'s, a Perſon will be appointed to let Seats to Paſſengers at 10 *s.* each from *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*, and the like Sum from *Annapolis* to *Baltimore*. Outſide Paſſengers or any Child under Ten Years of Age at Half Price. Seats to be held as applied for. Small Parcels will be carried from *Annapolis* to *Baltimore* and from *Baltimore* to *Annapolis* at reaſonaple Rates.

N. B. Said *Tonry* will purchaſe a Quantity of Rye at 3 *s.* and Barley at 4 *s. per* Buſhel, if delivered at his Houſe in *Annapolis*, where may be had good Geneva, by Wholeſale or Retail, at reaſonable Rates. 8w

NOW FOR SALE,

THE Houſes and Lots in which I lately dwelt, ſituated on the Court-Houſe Circle in the City of *Annapolis*; they are all well incloſed with Rails and Pales, the Houſes are moſtly new and in very good Repair; they will be ſold for a long Credit if required; the Terms may be known by applying to

REUBEN MERIWETHER.

N. B. This Houſe and Lots are ſo advantageouſly ſituated, and ſo well known, that I think a minute Deſcription of them needleſs.

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